

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, SOUTHERN
SETTLEMENTS, COchin CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1882.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,
which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

has been considerably extended, both in the
Directory proper and in the Appendix. The
ports of CHUNGKING, WEILOSTOCK, MA-
LACCA, and PENANG have been added to the
former; whilst the latter includes the NEW
ORDRE IN COUNCIL for the Government of
British Subjected China and Japan, the Amend-
ed TREATY between Russia and China, the New
TREATY between the UNITED STATES and
China, the New TREATY between GERMANY
and China, a translation of the TREATY
between Spain and ANNAM signed in 1890 &c.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN

RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of

1,100 names, and gives reference to over 2,000
NEW RESIDENTS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

is embellished with the following Lithographed

MAPS AND PLANS.—

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

MAP OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

MAP OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

MAP OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT

SHANGHAI.

MAP OF YOKOHAMA.

MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF

SINGAPORE.

The large Edition contains ONE THOUSAND
pages of printed matter. It is indispensable
in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and
will be found a useful means to those tra-
velling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,

is published in Two Forms—Complete at \$5., or
with the List of Residents, Port Descriptions
and Directories, Plan of Victoria, Code of Sig-
nals, &c. \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents—

MACAO Messrs. A. de Melo & Co.

SWATOW Messrs. Campbell & Co.

AMOY Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FORMOSA Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.

FOOTCOOT Messrs. Hodges & Co.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Hodges & Co.

SHANGHAI Messrs. Hall & Holt.

MANILA Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

NORTHERN & MESSRS. Hall & Holt, Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

NAGASAKI The C. and J. Trading Co.

HIROGO, OSAKA The C. and J. Trading Co.

YOKOHAMA Japan Gazette Office.

MANILA Mr. Crockett.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Scott & Co.

BANGKOK Mr. E. Algar, Clement's Lane.

LONDON Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

NEW YORK Messrs. S. M. Pettigill & Co.

37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-

VERNOR and His Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS REFRIGER.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of

Orders it is particularly requested that all

business communications be addressed to the

Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

128

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 22nd August, at St. Joseph's
Chapel, Hongkong, the Rev. Mr. George Birrell, by
the Rev. B. Vigore, Hunter, Groom,
Fincham, Deputy Assistant Commissioner General of
Ordnance, etc., of G. T. Fincham, Esq., M.A.,
and Mrs. George Birrell, by Captain H. O'Neill, steamer Kilkenny. No Cards.

The Daily Press, 23rd August, 1882.

HONGKONG, August 23rd, 1882.

The political horizon in the Far East is at

present a little murky. The cloud which

has arisen over the peninsular kingdom is

now considerably larger than a man's hand,

and threatens to grow to still more formid-

able dimensions. The revolution effected by

Prince Dai in Korea, who is now the virtual

ruler of Korea, cannot be regarded, we fear,

in any other light than as an anti-foreign

demonstration. The Japanese being the only

foreigners present in Korea at the time, were

the victims, after the Ministry, who had

agreed to open the ports to foreign trade.

Altogether nine Japanese were murdered at

Seoul and Nisun, and the usurper Dai in

Kun is, so far as can be judged, responsible

for these atrocities. Japan has good cause

to demand satisfaction, and no power has a

right to attempt to interpose between her

and the violent men who by their acts and

coups plunged Korea into anarchy and

incited the mob at Seoul to murder and

outrage. If the Japanese Government can

settle the matter without landing an army

and engaging in a war so much the better,

but if, through the chicanery of the Koreans,

the Japanese are driven to harsh measures

no one can blame them. The first step

taken by the Japanese Government showed

a desire on their part not to resort

to extreme measures. Mr. Hanau was to

return to Korea with an armed escort of

three hundred troops and a couple of men-

of-war to inquire into the fate of the missing

members of his suite at Seoul, and to

demand satisfaction for the assassinations

and outrages committed when he was driven

out of the country. But when it was found

that his requirements were not attended to,

and that the other members of the Legation

had been mercilessly slaughtered, then the

Japanese Government adopted different and

more decided tactics. They have now deter-

mined to send a force of 30,000 men to Korea,

of course with the intention of bringing the

rebels to their knees. The work of equipping

this army is going on apace, and it

will probably soon be landed at Pusan. The

Chinese Government, meanwhile, have not been uncomcerned spectators of the events going on in the "Forbidden Land," and, if the following report from the Shanghai Mercury is to be trusted, they really mean to take some action—"News has just been received from the North that the steamer of the 'China Merchants' S. N. Co. are going to Korea with Chinese troops. Twelve steamers, or, at Newchow, Tientsin, and Chefoo, and others now at Shanghai, are to be engaged in the conveyance of troops." The Chinese "contemporary," rather hastily we think, jumps to the conclusion that the Chinese Government intend to go to war with Japan, for it proceeds—"This is a serious affair, and can only be looked upon as the bursting of the long pent-up wrath between China and Japan, as there can be but one object in sending the troops to Korea, and that is to protect the Koreans against the Japanese forces, who were recently reported to be on their way to that country. The Japanese men-of-war have doubtless by this time arrived there, but nothing is known of what has been done. This outbreak will probably call Li Hung-chang back to his post of duty at once, as he is still at An-hwei. Ma Tsin-ting has returned to Tientsin from his visit to Li, having passed through Shanghai without his movements being chronicled. We are not at all prepared to subscribe to the above view of the position, although we must admit that the state of affairs looks at first sight rather unfavourable for the preservation of amicable relations. It does not necessarily follow that because the Chinese are despatching troops to Korea they are intended to oppose the Japanese. It is possible that they are being sent with a view to restoring order and to co-operate with the Japanese expedition to procure that result. We will hope so, at all events, until we have more definite information. It would be simple folly for China and Japan to fall out over such a matter. The occasion would, too, be peculiarly ill-chosen for China to make out a case before the world, as there is no room for the Chinese to complain of unfair competition, but will also give the Japanese an opportunity to do the same."

Application has been made to the Admiralty for leave for Massa, Chin Chao-yee, and Lee Ting-sing, Chinese students, to join the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. The Chinese government have replied that they have no objection to the admission of these students to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

We (N. C. Daily News) hear that a company is in course of being established, called the Shanghai Silk Manufacturing Co. The sub-capital amounts to £10,000,000, or 300 shares of £10 each, four-tenths of which are to be taken up by Europeans and the remainder by Chinese. There will be three Chinese and three foreign directors. The European department is to be under the temporary management of Mr. Kingwell.

The Chinese Government, meanwhile, have not been uncomcerned spectators of the events going on in the "Forbidden Land," and, if the following report from the Shanghai Mercury is to be trusted, they really mean to take some action—"News has just been received from the North that the steamer of the 'China Merchants' S. N. Co. are going to

Korea with Chinese troops. Twelve steamers,

or, at Newchow, Tientsin, and Chefoo,

and others now at Shanghai, are to be

engaged in the conveyance of troops."

The Chinese "contemporary," rather hastily

we think, jumps to the conclusion that the

Chinese Government intend to go to war

with Japan, for it proceeds—"This is a

serious affair, and can only be looked upon as

the bursting of the long pent-up wrath be-

tween China and Japan, as there can be but

one object in sending the troops to Korea,

and that is to protect the Koreans against

the Japanese forces, who were recently re-

ported to be on their way to that country.

The Japanese men-of-war have doubtless

by this time arrived there, but nothing is

known of what has been done. This outbreak

will probably call Li Hung-chang back to

his post of duty at once, as he is still at

An-hwei. Ma Tsin-ting has returned to

Tientsin from his visit to Li, having passed

through Shanghai without his movements

being chronicled. We are not at all pre-

pared to subscribe to the above view of the

position, although we must admit that the

state of affairs looks at first sight rather

unfavourable for the preservation of amicable

relations. It would be simple folly for

China and Japan to fall out over such a

matter. The occasion would, too, be peculi-

arly ill-chosen for China to make out a

case before the world, as there is no room

for the Chinese to complain of unfair com-

petition, but will also give the Japanese an

opportunity to do the same."

The Chinese "contemporary," rather hastily

we think, jumps to the conclusion that the

Chinese Government intend to go to war

with Japan, for it proceeds—"This is a

serious affair, and can only be looked upon as

the bursting of the long pent-up wrath be-

tween China and Japan, as there can be but

one object in sending the troops to Korea,

and that is to protect the Koreans against

the Japanese forces, who were recently re-

ported to be on their way to that country.

The Japanese men-of-war have doubtless

by this time arrived there, but nothing is

known of what has been done. This outbreak

will probably call Li Hung-chang back to

THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE IN
COREA.

TUESDAY, 11th August.
A most important communication in the form of a despatch to the commander of the U.S. corvette *Monocacy* at Chefoo from the United States Legation at Peking, passed through this place yesterday, and doubtless that war-vessel will have in consequence proceeded to Corea, to which it is now necessary to add that the United States Government's representative in China at the present juncture is to order the Monarchy to the Corean coast, and before endeavoring to foresee the consequences of such a step, it is necessary to look back at the events, which have taken place regarding Corea during the last few months, so that a complete political situation and the origin of the actual political situation and the cause involved in it.

According to an article from the *Japan Mail* which was inserted in the North-China *Daily News* about a week ago, "the interval between the visit of the Duke of Connaught and the mission of Commodore Shufeldt, was the period to which may be ascribed the active interference of the Chinese Government in the Corean peninsula," as shown by the intercept of the letter of Li Hung-chang, published above, in which he, with Russia and Japan were explicitly charged with aggressive designs on Corea, and which recommended strict relations with America, England, and France as an antidote to the same." This assertion or opposition of the distinguished Chinese statesman whose letter has been brought before the public as a justification for the pre-emptive war of China towards Corea is a baseless hypothesis, as it is the result of the policy of existing enmity between China and Russia and Japan and also for creating evil feeling between Corea and the above mentioned powers. One can hardly believe that Li Hung-chang ever wrote such a letter containing grave gratuitous accusations against Russia and Japan, as his accurate political information must have told him that they were unfriendly; but whether the letter to be believed or not, it has certainly served the purpose for which its circulation was intended, and it is time that the truth of the matter should be made known.

Now I can do nothing more than declare, that during the last twelve years not a single Russian vessel or ship of war has ever visited a Corean port, and moreover that during these last twelve years the Russian Government has never either directly or indirectly issued any political or other communication with the Coreans, upon any subject whatever, and has never done anything that parades made any attempt at aggression on Corean territory, and much less has presented any ultimatum to the Corean Government or any proposal for obtaining possession of either Port Lazareff or any other port on the Corean coast. Any assertion therefore such as has appeared in the apocryphal letter of Li Hung-chang, or in the Chinese and Japanese newspapers, attributing aggressive designs on Corea to Russia, is absolutely false, and I deny any one to bring proof of the contrary. As regards Japan's policy towards Corea, without endorsing or disowning the aggressive designs also laid at her door, and without the clear proof that there has been no pressure employed to force Corea into dependence on Japan, it can at least be said that Japan, in her relations with Corea has only followed the policy of the western nations in forcing her relations on Corea and on America, England, France and other Powers have done in opening China and Japan to foreign commerce and diplomatic intercourse; and that before an ultimate condemnation of Japan's conduct towards Corea is rendered, an indefinite number of chapters in the history of America, England, and other powers with China and Japan must be written from memory. And now to turn to the present situation. Corea under some influence or other has caused the Japanese Ambassador and his suite to flee for the safety of their lives, and has even killed several Japanese citizens who were rightfully residing there under arms of a properly constituted treaty. What would be the line of action of any European Power towards Corea if the government of that country had treated an Ambassador, son of a General of the Royal Guards, in such a manner? and what rights would any other foreign power have to interfere in soviolation of international rights and emoji as that which has lately occurred in Corea? except perhaps by endeavouring to "fix" Corea to make ample satisfaction for such an outrage; and even then, only according to Japan's estimate of compensation due to her for the insult perpetrated.

China of course, with her presumed sovereign rights over Corea, might, if these rights are distinctly clear, do something towards appeasing the wounded Japanese honor; or if guided by unwise counsels might add to the flames of discord by bombing up Corea in the first post that was given of her appreciation of treaties with foreigners, effected by deliberately breaking off intercourse with them. But the Chinese, in Corea, who has taken steps towards Corea, and it remains to be seen with what intentions. The Chinese Government, as soon as the knowledge of the Japanese trouble in Corea reached this place, telegraphed to His Excellency Mr. (the former plenipotentiary in Corea) who was at Shanghai, to proceed immediately to Chefoo, whence the two ironclad gunboats, a gunboat were despatched to meet him and this fleet, which had been sent over for Corea, to Corea a few days ago with Ma of its head. It is now to be seen that China has sent this force to protect Corea, and to impede Japanese troops from landing there. Other Chinese gunboats are to follow as soon as they have completed their preparations at Port Arthur, and in a week or so a Chinese squadron will be on the Corean coast facing the Japanese.

The policy of Japan is clear—viz., to promptly obtain reparation for the indignities which she has sustained; and the only way this is to be done is evidently by force of arms. We have by telegraph that a Japanese expedition has already gone to Corea, and that the Japanese mean fighting or obtaining satisfaction. Should China unwisely commit any hostilities against Japan, war between the two countries will be the result, and should the burning animosity of Corea extend to them both, it will doubtless end in a general and protracted conflict to the detriment of both countries, and to the detriment of all foreign commerce. But that the United States Government should make warlike demonstration in Corean waters at such a critical moment is incomprehensible, except in the case that there are American citizens in Corea to protect; and every one knows that this is not the case, and apparently motive in the Monarchs going to Corea is to back up the Chinese self-imposed indemnity, which should any confidit with Japan cause therefore, a grievous responsibility will accrue to the promoters of this Quixotic mission of an American corvette to the troubled waters.

America gets the credit of supporting China in the Corean-Japanese difficulty, and naturally as the plenipotentiary of China sincerely believes that the conduct of Corea is not only a violation of the laws of war, but also of the principles of justice, and that a great Power like America, which submits to being made up of substantiating a dubious question like Corea's dependence on China, is also ready to save in defending the consequential results of such supposed dependence; were it only out of regard for political consistency. What is to prevent in such case the other Powers from giving their support to Corea? and what is to prevent the United States Government from doing the same? The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or Goods stored therein, Discount 20%.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [1440]

THE MAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) \$100,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEON G. SWAN, Pres.

BAN HUE, Eng.

YU CHOW PEKING, Eng.

LIU CHIYU, Eng. Q. HU CHUNG, Eng.

THE CHINESE GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS in all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contingent Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road, West, Hongkong, 1st March, 1882. [1411]

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings or Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1485]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$20,000 on Buildings or Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [1486]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings or Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Agents.

Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [1487]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

This Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

Agents.

Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [1488]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the main terms.

ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [1413]

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

This Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

Agents.

Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [1489]

THE DAILY PRESS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION

VESSEL'S NAME

CAPTAIN

AT

FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO

TO BE DESPATCHED

Quick despatch.

Admiralty & Co.

& O. S. N. Co.

Messengers Maritime.

Russell & Co.

Russell & Co.

Russell & Co.

Arnold K. Karberg & Co.

EXTRACTS.

THE MEANING OF AN OPAL.

"See with what vivid and varied flame I love you, Arim," said my love to me.

Always so tenderly he breathes my name;

The little name seems a curse to be.

Chased in an endless circle of fat gold,

An opal—less than a diamond,

Bursted with brightness whose sparkle sweetly told

Of deathless love, of truth, and pure desire.

We studied this keen opal, he and I,

Clock-warm on cheek, hand-in-hand holding hand;

Here burned the blue of fair fidelity;

There stooft the gold of wisdom and command,

Here vivid violet, in which red and blue

Blent cunningly to tell the truth of love

And then all suddenly love's crimson hue.

Triumphantly all colours spread above.

Next sprang to light the emerald's fiery sheen,

Whereat I looked to him; he whisperingly:

"Of old, Hope's sacred symbol was this green;

Profound it means, love's tender jealousy."

Then glowed an orange light, where red and gold

Met in an ornamen, so nicely to

Sparkle yet again: "This union, sweet, doth hold

Sign of eternal wedlock, that shall be.

"Fire-like, this trembling and most vivid light

Speaks deepest passion—lure you to life?

Yet purely above flame reigns virgin white;

So durst this opal speak of us, we wife!"

—*Herper's Magazine.*

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

—*Madame Nilsson.*

Madame Nilsson is "caviar to the million" in the Catholic countries of Edirne, where

the crowd is more sensible to grace and

charity than to qualities which command ad-

miration, while failing to inspire sympathy.

But she is to a greater extent than any other

diva, past or present, the favourite of crowned

heads and great ladies. It is refreshing

to them to find themselves with somebody

who has taken their social tone, and who

has yet the wild savour of peasant life,

marked individuality, strangeness, and concen-

trated power. After the tepid atmosphere

of a conservatory, the sharp breath of a pine

wood is delicious. Queen Isabella, whose

hunting parties the Swedish cantantes often

attend, compares her blue eyes to ice gilt;

under unshaded sun: What at St. Pe-

terborg, she was invited to go and witness

the bear-hunting exploits of the late Czar.

Having early learned how to handle a fowling

piece, she on that occasion daringly used one. When she was at Stockholm, the

King accorded to her the honours usually

reserved for Queens. She was his Majesty

the Queen of the Lyric Stage, and was re-

ceived openly at Court. When she was in-

vited to come and dine at the palace, a royal

carriage was sent to fetch her. In writing

to her, Oscar signed himself, "Your sincere

adviser and friend." At Windsor she stands

in high favour. An Ambassador of her Bri-

tainess Majesty was a short time ago sent

to her with a message of condolence on

the death of her husband, M. Rousaud.

The diva's albums are thickly studded with

photos of Imperial and Royal ladies; of

and pliante Baronesses of every Euro-

pean capital. She used to be worshipped by

the Duchess of Newcastle before her Grace

set herself up with a tenor-husband, who is

too ardently worshipped to leave room for

any other idol. The Duchess de Brancovan

is another enthusiastic admirer of Madame

Nilsson. Princess Metternich thought this

Swedish singer perfect in the character of

Ophelia, with whom she identified herself.

But she did not like her off the stage, and

especially on *plateaux*. "Your Christiane,"

said the Princess, "is a great lady, who was in

ecstasies about her, too much the peasant,

and has not enough of chivalry for a small party.

A woman with her singing frame should never

boast a practical joke. "To whom a few friends,

I should myself prefer inviting Schneider."

The criticism of Madame de Metternich

was, perhaps, a just one. Madame Nilsson

had a strong flow of animal spirits, and was

very fond of romping before the stage came

upon her. But she had not wit, and her fun

was not communicative. Her rustic origin

was betrayed in her jokes. Example: "On

the occasion of the Shah's visit to London in

1873 she sang at the Opera before him. His

Majesty sent for her, to his box to compliment

her in due show. He knew English and

she knew French. Mdlle. Nilsson—for she

was not then married—threw herself into

a picturesque pose and assumed a modest air.

Returning to her dressing-room, she dropped

into the box of a musical Dutchman with

whom she was hand-in-glove. The house was

presently startled by the mowing of a cat. A

box-keeper was sent round to look for the

animal and expel it. Mdlle. Nilsson turned

out to be the culprit. She was taking up the

running of the *jeunesse d'art* "Shah"

and "cat" are in French pronounced alike.

It is interesting to trace a glorious career

to its origin. Madame Nilsson is the daughter

of very poor parents, natives of the province

of Gotland. They were jacks-of-all-trades

and very musical. Christina had, at a very early

age to do for herself and was patronised by

the owner of a ferry, who took country folk

across one of many lakes about the town of

Waco. She was carried by him as an infant

pride, and her singing and violin

playing drew customers from a rival boat.

When she was big enough, she "tramped"

with her father and mother from fair to fair.

It was not to be supposed from this that

she was on the low level of the English wa-

women and children, who tramp through Kent

in the hot-picking season. Poverty is not so

degrading in Sweden as in Great Britain; and

as hospitality is an universal good quality

among the peasants of Scandinavia. Christi-

na was not exposed to degrading haughty

children. She was born in a family which

was not of the aristocracy.

The Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents of the above Company, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

—*ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.*

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE granted at Current Rates, Considerable Reduction in Premiums for LIFE INSURANCE IN CHINA.

—*MEYER & CO., Agents.*

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879.

[1046]

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

—*ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.*

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

[1477]

INSURANCES.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (F. 10,000,000) Tls. 420,000,000

PERMANENT RESERVE (Tls. 250,000,000)

SPECIAL RESERVE (Tls. 250,000,000)

As RECORDED BY CHINAMAN ON THE 2ND AUG. 1882.

TOTAL CAPITAL (Tls. 940,553,95)

ACCUMULATIONS (681 Tls.) Tls. 940,553,95

April, 1882.

DIRECTORS.

H. DE G. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCHINS, Esq.

WM. MAYERLINK, Esq.

A. I. M. INVERARAY, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

MESSRS. EUSSELL & CO., Sociaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

69 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

1882.

POLICIES GRANTED ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 1 1/4% for Interest on

Underwriting Business annually distributed among all Contributors of Business

(whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to

the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1882.

[12]

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to

</